

Appendix table 7-23

Attitudes toward science and technology, by region/country: Most recent year

(Percent)

Statement	United States (2004 or 2010) ^a						Japan (2001)						South Korea (2008)						Russia (2003)			
	Total agree	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	Total agree	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	Total agree	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	Total agree	Agree	Disagree	Don't know
Promise of science																						
<i>Science and technology are making our lives healthier, easier, and more comfortable.</i>	90	27	63	7	2	1	73	6	67	13	1	13	93	26	68	5	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
<i>With the application of science and new technology, work will become more interesting.</i>	76	13	63	19	2	2	54	4	50	25	2	20	85	24	61	10	2	2	NA	NA	NA	NA
<i>Because of science and technology, there will be more opportunities for the next generation.</i>	91	35	56	6	1	2	66	6	60	16	1	18	84	31	53	12	2	2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Reservations about science																						
<i>We depend too much on science and not enough on faith.</i>	55	17	39	32	10	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	54	9	44	36	6	4	NA	NA	NA	NA
<i>It is not important for me to know about science in my daily life.</i>	14	2	13	55	30	1	25	2	23	57	11	8	30	5	25	49	19	3	31	31	56	13
<i>Science makes our way of life change too fast.</i>	51	9	42	40	7	2	62	8	54	24	1	13	73	14	59	22	3	2	30	30	48	22

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(Percent)

Statement	China (2001 or 2007) ^{b,c}					India (2004)				Malaysia (2008) ^d				EU (2010)				
	Total agree	Agree	Neither agree nor oppose	Oppose	Don't know	Total agree	Agree	Disagree	Don't know	Total agree	Agree	Disagree	Not sure	Total agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Don't know
Promise of science																		
<i>Science and technology are making our lives healthier, easier, and more comfortable.</i>	86	86	7	1	6	77	77	5	19	84	84	NA	NA	66	66	20	12	2
<i>With the application of science and new technology, work will become more interesting.</i>	70	70	15	2	13	61	61	10	30	71	71	NA	NA	61	61	21	14	4
<i>Because of science and technology, there will be more opportunities for the next generation.</i>	82	82	10	1	7	54	54	12	35	NA	NA	NA	NA	75	75	14	8	3
Reservations about science																		
<i>We depend too much on science and not enough on faith.</i>	16	16	33	28	24	NA	NA	NA	NA	39	39	33	27	38	38	24	34	4
<i>It is not important for me to know about science in my daily life.</i>	17	NA	NA	74	9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	69	NA	33	33	18	48	1
<i>Science makes our way of life change too fast.</i>	73	NA	NA	16	11	75	75	7	18	66	66	NA	NA	58	58	18	22	2

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Attitudes toward science and technology, by region/country: Most recent year

(Percent)

Statement	United States (2010)							Japan (2001)							South Korea (2006)						
	Total benefit	B>>H	B>H	B=H	H>B	H>>B	Don't know	Total benefit	B>>H	B>H	B=H	H>B	H>>B	Don't know	Total benefit	B>>H	B>H	B=H	H>B	H>>B	Don't know
Benefit (B) versus harm (H)																					
Have the benefits of scientific research outweighed the harmful results?	69	46	23	14	7	2	8	40	13	27	28	15	6	11	71	33	39	22	2	0	4
Statement	Russia (2003)					China (2007) ^b					Malaysia (2008)				EU (2010)						
	Total benefit	B>H	B=H	H>B	Don't know	Total benefit	B>H	B=H	H>B	Unclear	Total benefit	B>H	H>B	Equal/not sure	Total benefit	B>H	B=H	H>B	Don't know		
Benefit (B) versus harm (H)																					
Have the benefits of scientific research outweighed the harmful results?	59	59	30	5	6	62	62	17	7	14	74	74	8	18	46	46	29	20	5		

NA = not available, question not asked or different response categories offered; S&T = science and technology

EU = European Union

B>>H = benefits strongly outweigh harmful results; B>H = benefits slightly outweigh harmful results; B=H = benefits about equal harmful results; H>B = harmful results slightly outweigh benefits; H>>B = harmful results strongly outweigh benefits

^aU.S. responses to 2004 survey include "Science and technology are making our lives healthier..."; "With the application of science and new technology..."; "We depend too much on science..."; and "It is not important for me to know about science...". Responses to other items are from 2010 survey.^bChina's responses to 2007 survey include "Promise of science" questions and "We depend too much on science..." China's responses to 2001 survey include "It is not important for me to know about science..." and "Science makes our way of life change..."^cChinese respondents to 2001 survey were given different categories (Agree, Basically agree, Don't agree, Don't know), with no neutral category.^dMalaysian question corresponding to "Science and technology are making our lives healthier, easier, and more comfortable" stated as "Science and technology improves the quality of our lives." Question corresponding to "With the application of science and new technology, work will become more interesting" stated as "Our daily work will be more efficient with the use of science and technology." Question corresponding to "It is not important for me to know about science in my daily life" stated in a positive form as "We need to have knowledge about science in order to manage our daily lives"; Malaysian responses of agree and disagree reversed to make them correspond to negative form of statement asked by other countries.

NOTES: "Benefit versus harm" data for United States, Japan, South Korea, Russia, and EU are responses to questions or statements that included words "benefit" and "harm." For Russia, B>H is aggregate of Russian response categories "undoubtedly more benefits" and "probably more benefits"; H>B is aggregate of "undoubtedly more harms" and "probably more harms." EU survey provided statement, "The benefits of science are greater than any harmful effects it may have"; B>H is aggregate of EU response categories "totally agree" and "tend to agree"; H>B is aggregate of "tend to disagree" and "totally disagree." Chinese survey asked respondents to indicate whether S&T brings about more "advantages" or more "disadvantages," whether advantages and disadvantages of S&T are about equal, or whether respondent was "unclear" about it. Malaysian survey asked respondents to indicate whether they agreed with, disagreed with, or weren't sure about statement, "Scientific research has more positive effects than negative effects." Percentages may not add to 100% because of rounding.

SOURCES: United States—University of Michigan, Survey of Consumer Attitudes (2004) and University of Chicago, National Opinion Research Center, General Social Survey (2010); Japan—Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, National Institute of Science and Technology Policy, *The 2001 Survey of Public Attitudes Toward and Understanding of Science and Technology in Japan* (2002); Korea—Korea Foundation for the Advancement of Science and Creativity (formerly Korea Science Foundation), *Report: Survey of Public Attitudes Toward, and Understanding of Science and Technology* (2006), Korea Gallup; *National Understanding of Science and Technology: Survey Report Results* (2009); Russia—Gokhberg L. and Shuvalova O., *Russian Public Opinion of the Knowledge Economy: Science, Innovation, Information Technology and Education as Drivers of Economic Growth and Quality of Life*, British Council, Russia (2004); China—Chinese Ministry of Science and Technology, *China Science and Technology Indicators 2002* (2002); India—Shukla R., *India Science Report: Science Education, Human Resources and Public Attitude towards Science and Technology*, National Council of Applied Economic Research (2005); Malaysia—Malaysian Science and Technology Information Centre, *Public Awareness of Science and Technology: Malaysia 2008* (2010); and EU—European Commission, Special Eurobarometer 340/Wave 73.1: *Science and Technology Report* (2010).